









**LAST night fire broke out in the top floor of No. 39 Hollywood Road.** The outbreak was quickly extinguished by the police and inmates. The damage was very slight, a few articles of clothing being burned.

**YVES IN THE DOCKS.**—At Kowloon—Kong Beng, Chow, Namon, Prinzess Wilhelm, Kong Alf, Empress of Japan. Cosmopolitan—On Sang, Martha. Aberdeen—(Luo).

H. E. THE Governor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Chief Inspector Corcoran as Acting Deputy Superintendent, consequent upon the appointment of Mr. J. F. Buley to be Assistant Colonial Secretary. The following temporary promotions have also been made:—First-class Inspector A. Mackie to be Acting Chief Inspector; Second-class Inspector Hanson to be Acting First-class; Third-class Inspector Baker to be Acting Second-class; P.S. 12 Withall to be Acting Third-class Inspector; A. S. Maclean to be P.S.; P.O., 24 Graham, to be A.S.

We understand that the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce is at last awakening from its lethargy, and that it has resolved upon taking a decided step towards obtaining the opening of the West River and the opening up of South China generally to foreign trade. This is as it should be. A telegram has been despatched to Lord Salisbury, strongly supporting Mr. John Andrew's case and calling upon the British authorities to take immediate action in the matter. We do not know the exact terms of the message, and it is a pity that its contents have not been forwarded to the press as the united support of the Hongkong press would, in our opinion, have tended to strengthen the hands of the Chamber.

At the Magistracy to-day Wong Lau Chan, a Chinese doctor, was charged with having failed to notify a case of plague on which he was attending. Dr. Clark presented. The case occurred in the first floor of No. 14 Pokfulam Road. A richiee called stated he had requested the doctor to attend. The doctor gave his patient some herbs which did not do him any good. He then gave him another dose, but the patient died shortly afterwards. Dr. Atkinson said he had examined the body of the deceased, who had died from plague. The defendant said he did not know the new laws. His patient was suffering from fever. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith said the doctor must have had a suspicion of the existence of the disease. He would fine him \$25, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

The public meeting to be held in the Theatre-moyon afternoon at 4.30 is one of special interest for several reasons. It is the first place where qualifying to see on one platform representatives of most of the great Protestant missionary societies. Of different branches of the church and pursuing varying methods, they will unite for the common purpose of arousing interest and, if possible, sympathy in the public mind of the colony. It is of interest also because it marks the close of a hundred years' work of the London Missionary Society, and, speaking roughly, of all the great missionary societies which came into existence in the closing decade of the last century. In the single case of South Africa, Livingstone and Moffat, by their work, did more than any other man to open up the country in which a great section of the English race bids fair to find a home. The labours of the L. M. S. missionaries in regard to the Chinese language and literature is a sample of what they and other societies have done in many lands. On these grounds, and as representatives of a large and important section of opinion in England and in this colony, we hope the meeting will be numerously attended, as we think it likely to be. The speakers include the Bishop, Dr. Eitel, Dr. Chalmers, and others.

A few days ago we mentioned that a native doctor was being presented at Singapore for failing to report a fatal case of diphtheria. The case has now been decided. In the course of his trial the accused gave evidence on his own behalf, stating that he had practiced medicine in Singapore for twenty years. He had a recognized Indian diploma. He was for some years employed in the Hospital under Dr. Rowell, and afterwards with Messrs. Maynard and Co. In 1889 he proceeded to Glasgow to take an English diploma, but his lungs being affected he had to return to the East. The Magistrate (Mr. Atkinson), in giving his decision, said it was clear from the evidence that the defendant had no knowledge of the disease he was treating, and as the accused spoke of treating a disease, and not of treating a patient, he thought knowledge was a very necessary condition, and the case must therefore be dismissed. He was of opinion, however, that the prisoner had shown great carelessness and a great want of knowledge in the handling of this case. It was a great misfortune that unqualified practitioners like the defendant should be allowed to practice in Singapore. It is stated that the accused had an income of over £1000 a year. Singapore is now enacting for a law to restrict unqualified medical practice, a subject that has been discussed over and over again in Hongkong and recently re-opened by Dr. Clark, the Medical Officer of Health, in the Sanitary Board.

W. Robinson & Co.'s Piano are guaranteed for the climate. Pianos Repeatedly sent to new.

The body of a Chinese girl was found floating in the harbour on Sunday. The body appeared to have been in the water for some time as it was in an advanced state of decomposition.

It is understood that the unofficial members of the Legislative Council addressed a communication to the Government on the subject of the public sale of building materials contained in and comprising certain houses within the reclaimed area of Tai Ping-shan, which was to have taken place on the afternoon of Friday next. The result of the petition is that the advertisement of the sale has been withdrawn from the public prints, and we learn the sale will not now take place. The protest of the unofficial members arose out of the belief which is generally entertained—and for which we believe there is substantial ground, sufficient justification—that the present outbreak of sporadic cases of plague is due in great measure to the dissemination of the disease germs by building material, especially the woodwork, of the condemned houses of Tai Ping-shan area. The unofficial members are to be commended on the step they have taken, and we think the Government also deserve to be congratulated on the goodness they have shown by so readily complying with the suggestions contained in the petition. 'It is never too late to mend.'

CHOLERA is raging in Calcutta.

It is believed the Duke of Connaught is to represent the Queen at the approaching coronation of the Czar.

A new science called diagraphy, applied to the teaching of the French language, was shown a few days ago by M. Foren de Marry, the Vice-President of the Society of French Masters. It simplifies the French grammar by teaching its rules through signs, and is to what the system of mnemonics is to the memory. In this way, the rules are reduced from thousands to tens.—Truth.

It is decided to allot to Devonport Dockyard the construction of a battleship. Hitherto the largest vessel ever launched at Devonport is the *Edgar*, cruiser. With the object of laying the keel of the battleship, the construction of the *Argonaut*, cruiser, is being pushed forward rapidly. The new battleship will be of similar type to the *Argonaut*, twenty feet longer than the *Edgar*, and of 12 feet more beam than that vessel.

TELEGRAMS received at this port yesterday afternoon (says the N.O. Daily News) the 29th Feb. report that the authorities in the Yangtze valley provinces and those of the South were all on the alert and ready to crush any attempt at rebellion in their several districts on the occasion of the East of Easter on the 27th instant. In the native city here also the local authorities took care to have a strong body of soldiers and militia ready for emergency.—From the south, however, there were indefinite rumours of some risings.

REUTERS'S TELEGRAMS. (Supplied to THE CHINA MAIL.) London, March 1, 1936. GERMANY. A systematic agitation has commenced in Germany for a large increase of the navy.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE CUBAN REBELLION. The Washington Senate has passed a resolution recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, and requesting President Cleveland to invite Spain to recognize the autonomy of Cuba. There is great popular excitement in Madrid; the United States Legation is guarded, and the Government has forbidden any demonstrations of the national feeling.

A fresh expedition consisting of 25,000 men has been ordered to be in readiness to sail for Cuba, and the training squadron has been ordered to be in readiness.

(Special to the Shanghai Mercury.)

VICEROY LI WILL VISIT THE UNITED STATES. Peking, Feb. 27, (P.M.) Li Hung-chang, after being present at the coronation of the Czar, will visit the different countries of Europe; and he intends to return to America, so that he may pay a visit to the United States.

[From Japanese Papers.]

SUSPENSION OF THE 'NIPPON.' Tokyo, Feb. 22. The Nippon has been suspended today (presumably for commenting on the Korean affair).

THE CORONATION OF THE TSAR. Tokyo, Feb. 23. To-day's Official Gazette definitely announces that Marquis Yamagata has been appointed Japanese Ambassador to attend the forthcoming coronation of the Tsar.

FOREIGN RIGHTS IN FORMOSA. Tokyo, Feb. 23. The Foreign Department has issued a notification that the Treaties of Foreign Powers with Japan will in future apply also to Formosa—Taiwan, Amami, and the islands and bays being declared open for foreign residence and trade.

FOOTBALL NOTES. The final for the Hongkong Football Cup will be played on Saturday next at 4 p.m., between H.M.S. *Centurion* and K. Woon. The Cup will immediately after the match be presented to the winning team by the Hon. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, President of the Hongkong Football Club. Refreshments will also be provided for the two teams.

The Committee of the Hongkong Football competition will shortly meet to consider what form the competition shall take for next season; the usefulness of a representative association will then be considered also.

The Annual Dinner of the Hongkong Football Club will be held on Saturday, March 23. Badges to Association players and Caps to Rugby players will then be presented.

Footballers in Hongkong will be glad to know that Mr. Oliver, who was injured, is recovering very satisfactorily.

THE OVIDE MUSIN COMPANY. SECOND CONCERT.

SONATA (G major) Piano and Violin. Allegro moderato. Scherzo. Andante and Variation. EDWARD SCHNAP and OVIDE MUSIN. Air—'Sicilian Vespers'—Verdi. Air—'The Rose Tree'—Mozart. (c) Old Minuet—L. V. (d) Etude op. 23 No. 2—M. (e) Capriccio on two Scotch Melodies—1. 'Auld Robin Gray'—M. 2. 'Charley in his daisies'—OVIDE MUSIN.

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REVIEW. TYPHOON HIGHWAYS in the Far East. By the Rev. R. F. Louis, S.J. The title of this work, which would appear to be the first of a series to be issued under the auspices of the Zikawei Observatory, is distinctly misleading. As a carefully written monograph upon the typhoons of September 19, 1925, it will be welcomed, since it is founded on a sufficient number of observations, and in some particulars these are of peculiar interest. It is untrue, however, as well as unscientific to select a single instance of a phenomenon, and then (treating it as a type) to search through old records for others that may resemble it. This is what the author has done, and it is far from surprising that he has found a considerable number of typhoons presenting a more or less close resemblance. Surely if we are to generalize at all it should be rather from the consideration of all the available data, and a very great mass of material must by this time be in the possession of the Zikawei Observatory. Instead of attempting to handle the whole of the information collected, he assumes as an established fact that typhoons passing over the same districts have certain peculiarities in common, and proceeds to investigate them. But this is not an established fact, and in the end the author finds, for of the seventeen typhoons with which he deals he discovers that only one-half conform to the original type while the other half follow a different course and most probably come to an entirely different ending. It does not suit his purpose, however, to emphasize this divergence, though we think the reason of it would be difficult to discover, especially if as much attention were given to the regions of high pressure at the times typhoons prevail as is usually given to the regions of low pressure. Even a single well-observed typhoon will give us some further information than the author derives from the one under consideration. It is certainly too late now to insist that the wind in the neighbourhood of a typhoon incurs towards the centre; this has been recognized for many years, and what we now want to know is in what manner and to what extent the incursions depends upon latitude, and by how much it is less on the navigable semi-circle than on the other more dangerous side. It is questions like these that require elucidating in the future, and their solution cannot fail to be of much use to captains navigating in the vicinity of cyclonic disturbances.

The following is an extract from *The Investors' Review* for February:—'Jameson (who seems to be one of those ignorant, conceited, but pliant and amiable Scottish "boudiers" of the Dugald Dalrymple type—a man "loyal" as a collic dog—or a Highland gillie to his master for the time being, and capable of defying the world and all human laws in that master's service) fully expected—so filled was his head with the vapours of the reckless adventures—to be in Johannesburg by the 1st or 2nd January. But the plot failed; Jameson and his swarms of lawless brigades rode forward to their destruction in defiance of warnings, in contemptuous disobedience to peremptory orders to go back, which reached them from the Home Government in spite of their having cut the telegraph wire. That disobedience alone stamps the character of the leader in that famous foray as that of a man whom it would have been an act of justice to have shot at sight. We may give Jameson and his men credit for "the usual British pluck," but it would be as well not to strut too much over it. It is not generally thought good taste to express a deep admiration for the courage of pirates, and these men were, morally, no better than pirates.' The Editor of *The Investors' Review* may be right or he may be wrong, but his 'free criticism' of Jameson and his men is too obviously influenced by his dislike of the British South Africa Chartered Company. While all Britons regret the step taken by Dr. Jameson, few will be found in harmony with the criticism of the Chartered Company and fewer still will endorse his venomous sentences regarding Dr. Jameson and his men. At any rate, it would have been wiser, certainly fairer, to wait the result of the approaching trial in London before pronouncing so sweeping a verdict as that to which the readers of the Review are treated. Put side by side with it the following blunt remark by Capt. Thatchers. One of 'the pirates' interviewed by the Cape Times:—'One word more, Captain Thatchers. What do you think of "Dr. Jim" yourself and his generous blunder? "D"—the blunder I tell you he is simply the grandest man I ever met.'

THE ART JOURNAL (New Series): January and February, 1936. J. S. Vinton and Co., Limited, London. The time is past for attempting to criticize *The Art Journal* as a literary or artistic production. All we need do at the present time is to call attention to the value of Messrs. Vinton and Co.'s publication as a means for keeping alive whatever little we may possess of art culture. To Far Eastern colonies, without the advantages possessed by our brethren in the Homeland of visiting the numerous exhibitions of paintings and sculpture, etchings, high-class modern photography and lithography, artificial stimulus is absolutely necessary for those who have a soul above mere money-making, and we do not think colonists with artistic cravings could obtain this stimulus from a better source than *The Art Journal*. In addition to the ordinary illustrations, each number (published at the low price of 1/6) contains a small-sized sketch of some well-known picture, and with the January number is given away a beautiful large-etched of the late Lord Leighton's Academy picture, 'Hit.' When writing of 'British Art at the beginning of 1936,' the Editor carries the war into the camp of those pusillanimous reactionaries who would have us believe that contemporary art is in a state of absolute and hopeless stagnation. He writes: 'Commercially, it cannot be denied, the condition of modern art has been, for the last decade, very far from encouraging. The support that has been afforded by the public has been fitful and uncertain, and has been directed more to the promotion of advanced and progressive ideas than to the perpetuation of conventional, and the multiplication of stereotyped performances.' This uncertainty he attributes partly to the periodic change in the commercial condition of the country and partly to 'the glorification of the Old Master,' the fashion of worshipping at the shrine of the mysterious past and of exalting the work of bygone artists 'at the expense of those who are amongst us to-day.'

The cult of the Old Master, which is pernicious to an expert who can discriminate, has become, to the unlearned buyer, a distinct and serious stumbling-block. It has misdirected him, and has led him into the mistake of preferring the third-rate dead painter to the often superior contemporary artist, whose worst fault is that he continues to live. There is truth in this satire. We can sympathize with 'the superior contemporary artist.' Much of the present-day devotion to Art, and to classical music and so-called classical literature, is simulated, and where there is no stimulation, where Art is treated as a luxury and money is squandered on Old Masters, so industriously made by hacks in the National Gallery and the Louvre, and the other famous European galleries, there must inevitably be a dearth of support for this live artist who has benefited from the study of past Masters combined with the elements of modern culture. With more frequent exhibitions and a more general diffusion of literary and artistic culture, as is evidenced in the maturation of the modern home, we

do not think, however, the artist of to-day has any reason to fear that his labour will go unrewarded. But Art is a luxury in which we cannot all indulge. Artists must, therefore, suffer from the uncertainty of commercial prosperity; all the writing will not get rid of the fact that people—that is, wise people, with a wholesome dread of the Bankruptcy Court—indulge in luxuries only when the flow of commerce has replenished their coffers.

THE KUOHENG MAGISTRATE AND THE VEGETARIANS. AN IMPERIAL RECEIPT. The following translation from the Peking Gazette is published in the N.O. Daily News:—'Pien Pao-chuan, Viceroy of the Minché provinces, acting Taisi-General of Foochow and Superintendent of Customs of the Min Circuit, denounces Wang Tzu-chang, district magistrate of Kuoheng, Fokien, for incompetency, cowardice and avarice, and recommends a severely reprimand for his neglect of duty. On account of this magistrate has already been dismissed the said Wang Tzu-chang may be said to have been solely responsible for the massacre and the original of all these recent society troubles in Kuoheng. He is also said to have accepted bribes on the strength of which unlawful deeds were done without any attempt on his part to call the perpetrators to account. Such a man is a perfect disgrace to the public service which has suffered considerable harm at his hands. Memorialists therefore request that the said Wang Tzu-chang be forthwith cashiered and dismissed the said Kuoheng magistracy be granted. Let the Board of Civil Appointments take note.'

There are books in existence that have never been written but have been set up in type by their authors, the double process of woodblock and machine printing going on simultaneously. Many of Garrison's 'leaders' are said to have come into existence in this way. The Chicago Tribune once had an account of Mr. John Speer, who is engaged upon one of these unwritten books. Mr. Speer, who recently entered his eightieth year, celebrated the event by setting 10,000 men in eight hours. Mr. Speer is the pioneer editor of Kansas, but Quantrell burned the office in the Lawrence massacre and killed two of his sons, since which time he has been in comparatively poor circumstances. A few months ago he concluded to publish the life of that picturesque Kansas statesman, Senator 'Jim' Lane. He is now at the work, and has 280 pages out of 400 stereotyped. As an instance of his remarkable memory, he is compiling the life of Lane as he sole the type. He averages 8,000 ems a day. Those who have read the proofs may say the history is very correct and the literary style quite interesting. Mr. Speer will have no assistance in the work, and he insists on setting all the type (composing as he goes along) and making up the forms for the book himself. He has two cases of type at the residence of his son, and he stands up before them night and day. Mr. Speer was in the first batch of immigrants that came from New England to Lawrence to oppose slavery in Kansas, and was conspicuous both personally and with his pen in the fight for a free State.

What are you doing there? I exclaimed the late poet, as he suddenly opened the parlour door and found William in the act of kissing his daughter. 'Killing time,' said William's ready response.

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA. THE BEST MEANS OF OBTAINING SECURITY. The Rev. J. Sadler sends the N.O. Daily News the following paper from Amoy:—'In view of the recurrent outrages committed on Western men and women the question arises:—What should be done, not merely on the vindictive side of justice, but to fulfil the solemn obligations of justice, that is to say to prevent the recurrence of these outrages. We have to be on guard against generalizations, and we are bound to be definite as to certain things that may be demanded of the Central Government of China. The following points have been suggested for particular consideration:—1.—That there should be an Edict issued bearing on the position and safety of Westerners all over China, and that this Edict should be, after the wording has received the approbation of the Legation, engraved on tablets, and that such tablets should be placed outside the Confucian temples of every district in the Empire in the presence of the highest native authorities of the locality and of foreign officials, supported by the presence of a certain number of soldiers, or naval sailors. That the function of erecting these tablets should be performed in the most solemn and impressive manner, all officials present wearing their full court uniforms. The number of these Confucian temples amounts to about a thousand. The number of spectators present at each function would be considerable, and they would tell their countrymen; further, the tablets would be permanent and notorious. Arrangements should be made and expenses borne by the Chinese, say, either the central or local governments, or both. 2.—The next demand to be made might have reference to aspirants to office and literary degrees. If these persons find it to their interest to prevent outrages on us, they not only can but will do so. Literary degrees confer great deal of distinction and influence, and are eagerly coveted. A certain number are allotted to each district and prefecture. If outrages on us were followed by lessening the number of degrees conferred on the districts and prefectures in which such outrages occurred, it would be the interest of all aspirants to literary degrees to prevent such outrages. 3.—The next point is, that wherever any outrage may occur, the responsibility shall rest on the local authorities and their people, as obtains at present in regard to attacks on a mandarin. Thus a wholesome fear and caution would be engendered, and malignant persons would be checked. Such persons would be unable to stir up animosity against us, if the minds of the people were fortified by knowledge and enlightenment, if they were not poisoned by prejudice, and in a condition to believe the slanders uttered against us. Pressure should be put on the Chinese Government to enlighten the people throughout the Empire as to our true status in this country. It is desirable for our home governments to put sufficient pressure on the Chinese Government to induce it to take necessary steps for carrying out the above reasonable demands. Our home governments in the multitude of other affairs on only give a portion of their attention to China, and it is therefore very desirable to draw their attention to the true situation of affairs here, and to let them know what are the universal views of persons fitted to form an opinion. It is suggested that this can best be done by missionaries and merchants set here suffering together, and when they have arrived at proposals on which they are in accord, transmitting such proposals, identical in wording, to the various Legations and Foreign Offices, through the Consulates. This would enable the Ministers and Consuls to comment on, and concur in such suggestions.'

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## Insurance.

## THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(Established A.D. 1824).

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000  
 TOTAL FUNDS AND RESERVE.....£2,450,000  
 NET ANNUAL FINE PREMIUM.....£757,478

HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the above Company we are prepared to accept of European and CHINESE RISKS at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, January 1, 1896. 12

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1894,  
 £11,011,018 2s. 2d.

Authorized Capital.....£2,000,000.00  
 Subscribed Capital.....£2,750,000.00  
 Paid-up Capital.....£2,750,000.00  
 Fire Fund.....£2,410,992.73  
 Revenue Fire Branch.....£1,546,856.187

HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the above Company we are prepared to accept of European and CHINESE RISKS at Current Rates.

SHEWAN & Co.,  
 Agents.  
 13 July, 1895. 1300

## UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne  
 A.D. 1714).

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED, £450,000.  
 CAPITAL PAID UP, £180,000.  
 TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £2,700,000.  
 TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME, £250,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Society in Hongkong, is prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

HARRY WICKING,  
 Praya Central.  
 1421

## Intimations.

## CHAS. J. GAUPP &amp; Co.,

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers,  
 Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

N A T U R A L S C I E N T I F I C  
M E T E O R O L O G I C A L

INSTRUMENTS.  
 VERITAS' OPTICALLY CORRECTED  
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 RITCHIE'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES.  
 ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS,  
 NAUTICAL BOOKS.

English Silver & ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.  
 Christofle & Co.'s ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.  
 GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY  
 in great variety.

DIAMONDS  
 AND  
 DIAMOND JEWELLERY.  
 A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON  
 PATTERNS, at very moderate prices. 724

## WINDSOR HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

THIS Establishment, situated in the  
 elegant Building known as "CON-  
 NAUGHT HOUSE," offers First-Class Accommodation to Residents and Travellers.  
 Passenger Elevator, from Entrance Hall  
 to each Floor, in charge of experienced  
 Attendants.  
 Favourable Arrangements made for  
 Families and for Monthly or Extended  
 Periods.

P. BOHM,  
 Proprietor and Manager.  
 Hongkong, November 24, 1894. 1907

## FOR SALE.

## Messrs. Kelly &amp; Walsh's List

includes the following Works by Dr.  
 EITEL:

EUROPE IN CHINA: The History of  
 Hongkong from the beginning to the  
 year 1882. Hongkong, 1895. 86.00.

HANDBOOK OF BUDDHISM: A  
 Sanskrit-Chinese Dictionary. Second  
 Edition. Hongkong, 1888. 52.50.

THREE LECTURES ON BUDDHISM.  
 Third Edition. Hongkong, 1884. 51.50.

FENGSHUI: Rudiments of Chinese  
 Natural Science. Hongkong, 1873.  
 52.00.

CHINESE DICTIONARY in the CAN-  
 TON DIALECT. Four Volumes, with  
 Appendix. Hongkong, 1877. 10.00.

CHINESE SCHOOLBOOKS. Translated.  
 I. The Trimerical Classic. II. The  
 Thousand Words Poem. 80.50 per set.  
 Hongkong, August 9, 1895. 1476

## Waterbury Watches.

SERIES 'L' or Lady's Size @ \$4.50 each.

Do. 'J' or Gent's do. @ \$4.50 do.

Do. 'E' or do. do. @ \$2.00 do.

Apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
 8, Queen's Road Central.  
 Hongkong, December 28, 1895. 2404

## RIGAUD'S KANAGA

WATER

OF

JAPAN

(REGISTERED)

The most deliciously  
 refreshing of all Water.  
 It renders the skin  
 quite white and imparts a delicate fragrance  
 and feeling of comfort.

RIGAUD'S CHOICEST NEW EXTRACTS

GRACIOSA

LOUIS XV

ASCANIO

LUCRECIA

LILAS DE PERSE

BOUQUET D'ELYSÉE

BOUQUET ROYAL

ROSINA

WHITE VIOLETS

WHITE HELIOTROPE

LILY OF THE VALLEY

A complete assortment of every other extract.

RIGAUD & Co., PARFUMERS - PARIS.

For Sale by A. S. Watson & Co., Chemists.

## Shipping.

## Steamers.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Tanahm*,  
 Captain DAVIS, will be  
 despatched for the above  
 Ports TO-MORROW, the 4th Instant, at  
 Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,  
 General Managers.  
 Hongkong, March 3, 1896. 480

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship  
*Asanuma*,  
 Capt. GIBSON, will be  
 despatched for the above  
 Ports TO-MORROW, the 4th Instant, at  
 Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
 Hongkong, March 3, 1896. 482

## NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

(Rome & Rubattino United Companies).

## STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG & BOMBAY.

Having connection with Company's Mail  
 Steamers to ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID,  
 MESSINA, NAPLES, (LEGHORN),  
 and GENOA; also VENICE, TRIESTE,  
 all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE,  
 and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, up  
 to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through  
 rates to PERMANENT GULF and  
 BAHAMA; also BARCELONA, VA-  
 LENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and  
 MALAGA.

The Steamship  
*Letimbro*,  
 Capt. DI MARCO, will be  
 despatched as above on  
 THURSDAY, the 5th March, at Noon.  
 At BOMBAY the Steamers are discharging  
 in Victoria Dock.

For further Particulars regarding Freight  
 and Passage, apply to  
 CARLOWITZ & Co.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, February 28, 1896. 450

## FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).

The Steamship  
*Adewa*,  
 Capt. OWENS, will be  
 despatched for the above  
 Port at 3 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 5th  
 March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, March 2, 1896. 436

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Diamond*,  
 Capt. BARTLEY, will be  
 despatched as above on  
 THURSDAY, the 6th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, February 19, 1896. 334

## SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship  
*Carnarvonshire*,  
 Capt. E. SINCOCK, will be  
 despatched as above  
 on SATURDAY, the 7th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, February 29, 1896. 470

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(Under Mail Contract with the  
 AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT).

## STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,

COLOMBO, BOMBAY,

ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,  
 BRINDISI, VENICE, FLORENCE AND  
 TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CAL-  
 CUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF,  
 RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT  
 and ADRIATIC PORTS).

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Maria Teresa*,  
 Captain V. GHEZZUANI, will be  
 despatched as above  
 on or about SATURDAY, the 7th  
 March.

Cargo prior to date of sailing.  
 For further information as to Passage  
 and Freight, apply to  
 SANDER & Co.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, February 29, 1896. 473

## THE OREGON RAILWAY AND

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP

LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

CHINA TO HONGKONG, 1896.

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## Shipping.

## Steamers.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Tanahm*,  
 Captain HANFORD, will be  
 despatched as above on  
 SATURDAY, the 14th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, February 25, 1896. 439

## FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Following the S.S. *Faladan* Italy).

The Steamship  
*Queen Olga*,  
 Captain HANFORD, will be  
 despatched for the above  
 Port on or about 18th March.

For Freight, apply to  
 SHEWAN & Co.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, February 25, 1896. 449

## Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 109 A.I. British Ship  
*Brookfield*,  
 Captain HANFORD, will be  
 despatched for the above  
 Port on or about 18th March.

For Freight, apply to  
 SHEWAN & Co.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, December 5, 1895. 2277

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 160 A.I. British Ship  
*Queen Elizabeth*,  
 Captain HANFORD, will be  
 despatched for the above  
 Port on or about 18th March.

For Freight, apply to  
 SHEWAN & Co.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, February 19, 1896. 838

## Mails.

## STEAM FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,  
 INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,  
 MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,  
 PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATA-  
 VIA, PEKING GULF, CONTIN-  
 ENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship *MIRZAPUR*, Capt.  
 J. R. LEWIS, R.N.R., carrying  
 Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched  
 from this Port BOMBAY, &c., on THURSDAY,  
 the 12th March, at Noon, taking  
 Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.  
 (This Steamship connects at Bombay with  
 the S.S. *PENINSULAR*, leaving that  
 port on the 4th APRIL, for LONDON  
 Direct).

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France,  
 and Tea for London (under arrangement)  
 will be transhipped at Colombo into a  
 steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and  
 London; other Cargo for London, &c., will  
 be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office  
 until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing. The  
 contents and value of all packages are  
 required.

Shippers are particularly requested to  
 note the terms and conditions of the Com-  
 pany's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to  
 ALF. WOOLLEY,  
 Acting Superintendent.  
 P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
 Hongkong, February 29, 1896. 466

## NORTHERN PACIFIC

STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD

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THE attention of Passengers is directed  
 to the very cheap rates offered by this  
 Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the In-  
 terior and Eastern Cities of the United  
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HONGKONG to LONDON, \$400.  
 Excellent accommodation. First class  
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 Rates of Passage to other Points on ap-  
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Special rates allowed to members of Go-  
 vernment Services.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
 (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Hankow..... 1,594 Tuesday Mar. 10.

Taoma..... 2,049 Tuesday April 7.

Victoria..... 3,167 Tuesday May 5.

HE Steamship *LIANKOW*, Captain  
 W. S. ON, sailing at Noon on  
 TUESDAY, the 10th March, will proceed  
 via VICTORIA (H.O.), and TAOMA  
 (Wash.), to SHANGHAI, KOBE and  
 YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan,  
 Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and  
 United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United  
 States Ports should be in quadruplicate,  
 and one copy must be sent forward by the  
 steamer to the care of the Freight Agent,  
 Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.  
 Parcels must be sent to our Office (with  
 address marked in full) by 5 p.m., on the  
 day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or  
 Freight, apply to  
 DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, February 10, 1896. 824

## Mails.

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

MAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS  
 TO JAPAN, THE UNITED  
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THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
 AND  
 ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING  
 STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND  
 HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Coptic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama)..... FRIDAY, March 6, at daylight.

Gaelic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama)..... SATURDAY, Mar. 21, at noon.

Edgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama)..... WEDNESDAY, April 8, at noon.</







